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MEMPHIS



1998

YEAR BOOK

MEMPHIS UNIVERSITY
THE TRUTH HAS BEEN TOLD
FOR THE PEOPLE

Facts about Memphis

By I. F. PETERS, Industrial Commissioner

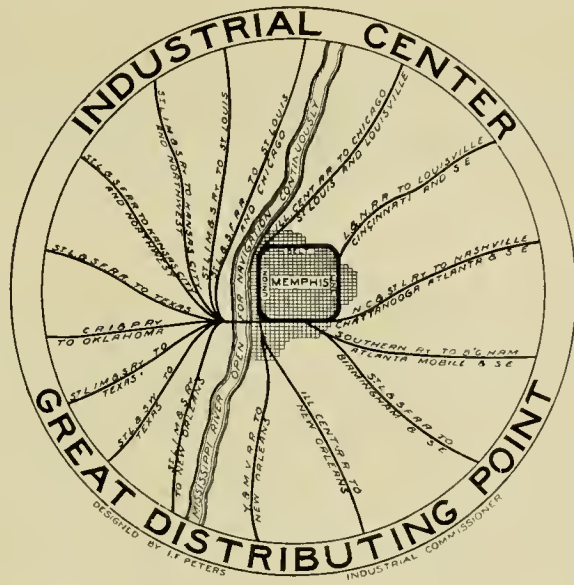
Write him for any further information desired

Clearing-House Receipts

1901,	\$154,482,935.75
1902,	179,199,939.22
1903,	214,009,558.12
1904,	260,664,326.04
1905,	273,422,557.40
1906,	247,535,055.00
1907,	248,878,040.43

Postoffice Receipts

1901,	\$247,292.94
1902,	294,052.57
1903,	342,120.71
1904,	393,617.24
1905,	437,384.50
1906,	482,677.18
1907,	539,252.53



Real Estate Transfers

1902,	\$ 4,259,290.00
1903,	6,174,040.00
1904,	7,125,650.00
1905,	10,908,790.00
1906,	11,261,360.00
1907,	9,129,510.00

Building Improvements

(CITY AND SUBURBS)

1902,	\$2,253,000.00
1903,	3,265,235.00
1904,	4,594,157.69
1905,	5,057,604.30
1906,	6,520,149.00
1907,	7,432,071.00

Population

1880,	33,892
1890,	64,495
1900,	102,320
1907,	200,000

Memphis has an up-to-date electric street car service—over 100 miles.

Memphis has the fastest trotting track in the world

The Memphis railroad bridge is the fourth largest in the world; bridge and approaches two miles.

Memphis is the largest hardwood producing lumber market in the world; handles annually over five hundred million feet.

Is the largest inland cotton market in the world; annual receipts about one million bales.

Produces more cottonseed products than any city in the world; has ten mills, three refineries.

Has the largest artesian water system in the world.

Has one hundred and forty churches.

Has a death rate of 9.26 per thousand white population. Compare this with any other city of same population.

Sixty-five schools, colleges and seminaries. Six business colleges, two medical colleges, nine hospitals, three public libraries.

Five theaters and two park theaters.

Is the home port of eighty-four steamboats.

Has two hundred and fifty miles of turupike.

One thousand acres in public parks.

Two hundred and thirty-five miles of sewers.

Has twenty-seven banks and trust companies. Capital, eight million dollars; deposits thirty million dollars.

Houses built in Memphis and Suburbs Jan. 1st., 1900, to Jan. 1st., 1907 **14,430**

Houses built in Memphis and Suburbs Jan. 1st., 1907 to Jan. 1st., 1908 **2,500**



Levees



Main Street Looking North

MEMPHIS As A Manufacturing CENTER

By F. K. SPICER

Centuries ago when Hernando DeSoto first saw the palisades and heaving water of the mighty Mississippi from the bluffs on which Memphis now stands, little did the great Spanish adventurer and explorer think that in the years to come a large city would rear itself upon the spot where he then stood exulting in the glory of his magnificent discovery.

Later in the history of the great valley came three men who did see the possibilities of Memphis, and these men's names are dear to us because of the fact that they saw through the future the boundless possibilities of this city. These men were wise enough to plan for the future, and their ideas have crystalized into the facts they saw in the dim future; their dreams have been realized.

Since those days Memphis has grown. It is now a city favored with natural resources and the even greater facilities of man's shrewd inventions. Possibly there is not a city in the United States so favored.

But what does the future promise for Memphis? Even more than the pioneers could have ever dreamed. No doubt it never entered their minds that Theodore Roosevelt would call for "Uncle Samuel" and its people to dredge out a fourteen-foot channel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and build the Panama canal, which great undertakings, when completed, will give Memphis an outlet to the world and advantages not possessed by many larger cities. Memphis will then be a seaport town and an inland town.

Memphis is in the hardwood section of the United States, and is the largest hardwood market in the world. The forests still stand and the supply of timber is inexhaustible. Wherever the forests are cleared the land is fertile and cotton is grown.

Eastern capitalists and manufacturers are beginning to see the signs of the time; they are realizing the possibilities of Memphis as a manufacturing and distributing center and they are coming. The Industrial League receives thousands of letters of inquiry every year from manufacturers in the East, and the result is there has been for the past five years many factories established in Memphis.

Memphis is now destined to become a great center for textile plants. The textile men have surveyed the field and have investigated, and the information has gone forth that labor conditions here are no longer prohibitive; that with this objection out of the way Memphis is now the logical textile city of the South.

The chief advantage which Memphis affords to the manufacturer is its location. First of all, it is the logical distributing point for the great Southern, Southeastern and Southwestern territory, and with rail and river shipping facilities, railroad and river rates to points of shipment and from points where the crude material is obtained that are not prohibitive, there is no longer any reason why Memphis should not get the factories from other cities far removed from the center of distribution.

The completion of the Panama canal will no doubt further extend the trade territory, and if the dream of Calhoun and Clay, "Fourteen Feet Through the Valley," is realized, our boats will find harbors in all great Eastern cities. In other words, the revival of river traffic will mean more for Memphis, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans than any other cities in the land.

Located in the center of the Mississippi valley and surrounded by great forests of hardwood, and also surrounded by two great deltas containing the richest farming lands in the world, producing the greater part of the high-grade, long-staple cotton raised in the United States, why should not Memphis hold out inducements to the manufacturers of all kinds of wooden articles of commerce and all kinds of cotton goods? And as Memphis is in direct touch with some of the wealthiest coal fields and mining districts of the country, being supplied with iron and steel from Sheffield and Birmingham, and Pittsburg by water, why should

not this city become a great center for the manufacture of all kinds of machinery and iron factory products?

Kentucky lies directly north of Memphis, and the greater part of the coal furnished the South by this state moves through Memphis. A large amount of coal is also supplied the city from Alabama and Tennessee.

In addition to the Mississippi River and many lines of railroads running in every direction, Memphis has two belt lines, connecting ideal factory locations with the river and all the railroads. These belt lines are thirty-five miles long, and a factory located on either of them would insure quick transportation to every shipping point in the world.

The only bridge south of Cairo on the Mississippi River is located at Memphis. It connects Tennessee and Arkansas, and is sixty feet above high water, thus enabling steam boats to operate during all stages of the river.

At present the steamboats of Memphis ply the waters to Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati during the high stage of the river, on the north, and during the entire year to Greenville, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, New Orleans and all way landings on the South. At New Orleans the boats have connections with steamship to all parts of the world. In fact, Memphis is the head of all-year river navigation on the Mississippi.

Labor conditions in Memphis should be another inducement. The employers and employes know little of strikes here. There is plenty of negro labor at hand, plenty of white semi-skilled labor and a large amount of skilled labor. The workmen can obtain cheap cottages and the necessities of life in the factory district and the cost of living to them is no higher than in other cities.

The development of the mineral resources of Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma and the great central West will be a surprise to the world, especially the state of Arkansas, whose wealth in natural resources up to this time has not been considered and is yet to be recognized by the world. It is said of Arkansas that the state produces everything from meteors to diamonds and granite to pearls. And all this vast mineral territory is in easy reach of Memphis.

When the rich mineral fields of our sister states are developed it will be realized that there must be some place to manufacture and distribute, and that place will be Memphis. The segregation of scrap iron at Memphis by the railroads will assist greatly in the manufacture of commercial iron.

But the manufacturers want other things. They want to live in a city that has other advantages, such as good schools; they want to live in a healthy city, they want to live in a beautiful city. Then let them come to Memphis.

The city is located on bluffs forty-five feet above high water. The climate is mild and agreeable and the death rate, as shown by the board of health, will prove to the world that there is not a healthier city in the United States than Memphis. The city is never affected by extreme heat or extreme cold; in fact the climate is so mild that the contractors build houses throughout the entire year.

Memphis has a natural surface drainage and two hundred and thirty-five miles of automatic flush tank sewers.

The city is equipped with one of the finest systems of public schools in the South, together with business and medical colleges.

The city has wells with depth of from 250 to 400 feet, which furnish an unlimited supply of absolutely pure artesian water.

The city is also well supplied with amusement and play grounds, having 1,000 acres in public parks, with boulevards connecting the park system; five theaters and two summer gardens.

Mr. Northern manufacturer, come South, see what we have, talk to our business men and see if all that is said and claimed for Memphis in this year book is not true. "Welcome to our city."



Main Street



Bird's Eye View of Business District

The Cotton Market

By Jno. B. Turner



Memphis handles 900,000 to 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually. From this amount every class of American grown cotton, excepting sea-island, may be selected, while at the same time the average grade of the cotton is higher than that of any market in the South. The value of last year's total receipts was \$46,000,000.

Memphis sells cotton to the spinning mills of the Carolinas, when those mills want cotton of a finer, longer, and silkier staple than grown on the hills of the Eastern states.

She sells to the mills of New England, where the finest fabrics of America are spun and woven; she sells to Liverpool, to Manchester, to Havre, to Bremen, to Spain and even to Russia and Japan. In no market of the world where cotton goods are made is Memphis unrepresented.

When Rameses ruled Egypt an older Memphis sat at the apex of the Nile delta and was the commercial metropolis of the country. Her modern namesake sits at the head of the Yazoo-Mississippi delta, larger in extent than that of the Nile and capable of a more diversified productivity. Called a delta, this land is really an irregular and elongated ellipse, bounded on the one side by the Mississippi River and on the other by the Yazoo and its tributaries, which wash the foothills of Mississippi. Within this area terminating at Vicksburg, 350 miles to the southward, celebrated staple cottons are grown which command prices often double those of the ordinary uplands and ranged this season from 16 to 24 cents per pound. The highly cultivated lands produce one bale to the acre. Outlying the delta in the creek and smaller river bottoms and through all of Eastern Arkansas is produced a cotton called benders, which has a staple and body not possessed by other cotton. It commands a premium, and because this staple is in so much of the cotton sent to Memphis, the Memphis grade "middling" outranks the similar grade of other markets and is one mark higher in Liverpool than Liverpool middling. A Memphis bill of lading on cotton is a guarantee of quality, so much so that action had to be taken by the Cotton Exchange to prevent shippers in remote sections from securing bogus bills purporting to be "Memphis" and infringing upon this market's well-earned reputation abroad. The abundant moisture, long growing season and extreme fertility of soil combine to make these lowland cottons the pride of the South.

But the city does not depend alone upon this cotton, although justly celebrated because of it. From Tennessee, Alabama, and the higher lands of Mississippi and Arkansas cotton comes which meets the needs of another class of consumers. The assortment is unequalled and facilities for handling unsurpassed. Within the past two years the system of warehousing cotton has been revolutionized. Now no city in the world has a better system than Memphis. Her storage capacity, when projected improvements are completed will be 250,000 bales. At present the Memphis warehouse company has eighty connected warehouses which store 100,000 bales. They will double this, the bonds for the extensions having already been placed. This is the most complete plant of its kind in America, the cotton being unloaded from the trains, into the warehouse, sampled, graded, sold, and sent to the compress without being exposed to the weather and, altogether, so far as the labor of handling goes, by machinery. Gravity and overhead trolley systems displace the negro, the mule and the dray so long a picturesque feature of Southern cotton towns. The trains bearing the cotton in or out are moved into the cotton yard and up to the doors of the warehouses. Recent visitors to the city have remarked upon the absence of long lines of cotton in the streets, the drays blocking

crossings and warehousemen and cotton classifiers in their long duck coats. This is the reason of it: Modern methods have displaced the picturesque and the antiquated. The saving in protection to cotton is thousands of dollars annually.

In addition to this large system the Merchants' Cotton Press & Storage Co. has completed a warehouse and compress with a capacity of 35,000 bales in the southern part of the city and near the river, where cotton may be unloaded from both river and rail and stored under proper conditions. This means the abandonment of uptown warehouses with their long, unbroken brick walls and glaring posters. Eventually these structures will be replaced with modern office and business buildings.

Storage facilities and increased banking capital are tending to increase receipts here and cotton withheld from market by the Farmers' Union and other growers is shipped to Memphis, stored and finally sold by her factors directly to consumers in any country where the particular class of cotton is wanted. Because of the facilities thus afforded the matter of marketing the cotton crop is not compressed within a few months, giving the city an appearance of great activity for one part of the year, while another part was lifeless. English and continental buyers now remain on the market practically the whole year, leaving only during midsummer for a trip to their native countries. The old truism that a cotton town was a six-months' town is no longer tenable in Memphis.

Developments of the past realized in the present, assure the future. A market which, like Kipling's ship, has found herself, will not be slow in making the most of means at hand. Already the Cotton Exchange, composed of 160 of the most progressive members of the cotton trade, has appointed a committee which is considering the formulation of rules for f. o. b. business. This means that buyers here will daily make bids to the smaller towns of the country under the rules of the exchange for cotton to arrive at Memphis perhaps days later. The owner of cotton at any shipping point may then sell his cotton or offer it in Memphis any day at the ruling market values of that day.

The extension of the levee system is opening for cultivation vast areas of highly productive land not alone on the Mississippi River, but on its tributaries in Arkansas and elsewhere. The St. Francis River to the west inundates thousands of acres, which will be exceptionally fine cotton producing territory when drained. In Mississippi local drainage districts are being organized and local taxes collected for drainage projects which will clear and free of surplus water whole counties which heretofore have been cultivated in patches only. This cotton, remember, will be of high class and staple. In the hills there has been a turn to fruit and truck growing and diversified farming, which has advanced the productivity of the land, and despite the fact that millions of dollars are received annually by growers from this source the production of cotton is showing a progressive increase. It seems not unreasonable that the cotton receipts of Memphis under a system of high cultivation and with the extension of the arable area will reach in the not distant future 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales, and may at any time go in excess of 1,000,000 bales.

The proximity, abundance, and variety of raw material has already attracted a large bag manufacturing company, while makers of other classes of cotton goods are investigating conditions. May not the greater Memphis of the future be famous for her cotton manufactures, as well as her cotton supplies?



Madison Avenue

The Hardwood Lumber Market

By J. W. McClure, *Secretary*, Lumberman's Club

The history of the lumber business of Memphis covers a period of less than half a century. Before that time the primeval forests surrounding the site of our present city had scarcely been touched, and no mind had conceived the thought of the vast storehouse of treasure which nature had provided. Timber was so plentiful, and there was so little realization of its true value that it was often considered a cumbrance to the ground, and great quantities were destroyed in opening up farms and plantations. In 1860 a small saw-mill was built on the site of the present lumber district on Wolf River. The growth of the industry, slow at first, increased with the years, until Memphis has reached the foremost position in the world of the hardwood lumber industry, now standing far in the lead as a producing and distributing market.

So much has been said and written in regard to the greatness of Memphis as a lumber market that further remarks on the subject may seem superfluous, but it may be of interest to many to know that there are now twenty-six sawmills in active operation in Memphis, most of which are large modern plants; thirty-one wholesale concentrating and distributing yards; thirty-one Memphis firms who operate mills in the country surrounding Memphis; nine Memphis firms who do a wholesale hardwood lumber business, but do not operate mills or yards, and twenty-one branch offices of Northern and Eastern firms. In addition there are five veneer plants and five cooperage mills operating in this city. The list is a long one and contains the names of many firms who are known wherever American hardwoods are used throughout the world. To operate this enormous business requires a capital approximating \$12,000,000, and an idea of the volume of lumber manufactured and handled by these firms may be had from the following statistics compiled by the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis for the year 1906:

	Feet.
Amount of lumber manufactured in Memphis.....	103,463,000
Amount of lumber manufactured by Memphis firms outside of Memphis.....	229,397,000
Amount of lumber yarded in Memphis, manufactured outside of Memphis.....	80,270,000
Amount of lumber handled direct from mills and yards outside of Memphis by Memphis firms, not manufactured by them.....	135,646,000
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Total handled by Memphis firms.....	548,776,000
Amount of lumber exported by Memphis firms.....	39,462,000
Amount of logs received by cars at Memphis, manufactured into lumber.....	78,933,000
Amount of logs received by river at Memphis, manufactured into lumber.....	33,257,000
Amount of logs and bolts received by car and river at Memphis, manufactured into cooperage stock.....	20,200,000
Amount of logs received by car and river, manufactured into vehicle stock, turned work and pump rods.....	12,600,000
Amount of lumber consumed by retail yards in Memphis.....	100,000,000
Amount of lumber consumed by factory trade in Memphis.....	60,624,000

The figures for 1907 have not been compiled at this writing, but are expected to show a substantial increase over 1906 in spite of the disastrous financial conditions which prevailed during the latter part of this year. In this connection it might be well to point to the conservatism of Memphis lumbermen, as shown in the fact, that not a single Memphis firm failed as a result of the recent panic.

Memphis is excellently situated as an exporting market, having favorable freight rates to the seaboard, and numbers among her lumbermen some of the largest exporters of hardwoods in this country. Only within the last ten years has Memphis grown into prominence as an exporting center, but during that time the enterprising exporters of this city have firmly established their brands in all the markets of Europe.

It has been only within the last five or six years that Memphis has grown to any proportions as a consuming market for hardwood lumber, but the advantages of Memphis as a location for woodworking plants are so patent that the eyes of numbers of Northern and Eastern manufacturers are turning this way and new names are rapidly being added to the list of consumers in this city, until the growth has reached a marvelous impetus. Economic influences are at work that will cause Memphis in the next few years to become as great a consuming market as it is at present a producing market. With unsurpassed shipping facilities both by rail and water, and with the advantage of being located at about the center of the hardwood production of the United States, situated on the borders of the vast forests of the Mississippi and Arkansas delta countries, and holding the first position in the world as a producing market of hardwood lumber, Memphis offers attractions for the consumer which are unequalled by any other city in the country.

Among the consumers operating in Memphis are now numbered two car works, five box factories, sixteen planing mills, three flooring plants, two coffin factories, two carriage factories, two wagon works, three agricultural implement factories, two screen door works, two handle factories, four dimension stock mills, two furniture factories, also plants manufacturing matches, pumps, sash, doors and blinds, staves, spokes, skewers, poles and shafts, trunks, refrigerators, interior finish and other mill work.

The growth of Memphis as a lumber market is reflected in the growth of the Lumbermen's Club, which was organized in 1898 as a social club with a small membership, and which has grown to a membership of 132, having become one of the strongest commercial organizations in the city, and the largest local lumber organization in the world.

A good portion of the accessible hardwood timber in the Memphis territory is already in the hands of large operators, but the railroads are continually opening up new territory to the lumberman, and there are yet vast areas which have not been made accessible. The position of Memphis in the lumber industry is therefore assured for many years to come, especially as the educational campaign initiated by the Forestry Department of the national government will have an increasing effect in carefully conserving and economically using the forests which are remaining throughout the country.



Cotton Exchange



Cossitt Library

The Cotton Seed Products Market

By *W. P. BATTLE*



Memphis is the greatest cotton seed product market in the world. There are nine oil mills here, crushing annually one hundred thousand tons of cotton seed and turning out manufactured product to the value of over two and a quarter million dollars—this in itself giving Memphis the prestige of being the largest producing point in the world. However, there are other reasons why it should be considered as the foremost market in the cotton product world, for by reason of its geographical position, situated as it is, midway between the buyers and sellers, it offers facilities unequaled by any other city. The Memphis brokers and dealers handle, aside from the products of the Memphis mills, the greater part of the products manufactured by mills in Mississippi and Arkansas and a large part of the Oklahoma, Louisiana and Alabama production, thus clearly establishing the reputation for Memphis of being the foremost cotton seed product market of the world.

The majority of people do not appreciate the important part that the cotton seed takes in the commerce and trade of the country.

From the time it starts on its journey from the farm its course is interesting. The oil mill takes it, and after it goes through the process of separation, there its several parts go their several ways. The lint, which is the short fiber left on the seed by the gin, finds its way into mattresses, mops, gun-cotton, horse collars and other uses. The hulls are fed to cattle, as the feed value of hulls are equal to the best grade of hay. The meats are cooked and pressed and after the oil is extracted, this cake is either ground into cotton seed meal or shipped in slabs. It is the highest grade feed known and is sold in enormous quantities to all the markets of the world. The foreigner appreciates it most highly and a very large per cent is exported to the markets of Europe. The crude oil is refined and finds its way into many channels of trade. It is largely used in the making of compound lard, butterine and soap. It is used largely as a salad oil for table use, taking the place of olive oil, it being more palatable than the average olive oil sold in this country. It is used in large quantities in the French markets, where it is mixed with olive oil and then shipped back to American markets and sold at an advanced price as olive oil.

Cotton seed oil, as it comes from the seed, is known as crude oil; before it is used for edible purposes, such as cooking oil, salad oils and compound lard, it is put through a refining process. At the present time there are two refin-

eries in Memphis, these being in connection with two of the crude mills, but they refine only a small percentage of the oil made in Memphis territory.

Considering the ideal location of Memphis, with its many railroads, the Mississippi River, two belt lines, its close proximity to the raw material, its favorable freight rates to all consuming points, it is a wonder that we have no big cotton oil refineries here, refineries big enough to handle the oil produced here and at mills in contiguous territory. The same applies to lard, compound plants and soap factories. At present there is one compound plant and one soap factory located in Memphis.

To give some idea of the important part that cotton oil takes in the world's commerce, the record of the United States government is given below, showing the exports of cotton seed oil in January, 1908:

	Gals.	
United Kingdom.....	629,443	\$ 253,375
Austria Hungary	104,400	42,107
Belgium	63,520	26,740
France	2,384,965	983,900
Germany	517,734	210,004
Italy	325,610	139,260
Netherlands	1,163,244	450,466
Other Europe	409,250	172,540
British North America.....	142,012	41,650
Central American States and British Honduras	13,661	6,129
Mexico	443,220	157,381
Cuba	33,186	14,647
Other West Indies and Bermuda.....	106,268	47,214
Argentina	40,755	17,830
Brazil	65,317	27,927
Chile	3,504	1,838
Other South America.....	26,053	12,256
British Australasia	14,928	7,431
Other Asia and Oceania.....	2,195	994
British Africa.....	2,938	1,364
All other Africa.....	310,798	137,036
Total	6,803,001	\$2,752,089

This oil is used in many ways in the above-named foreign countries, where its merits are known and appreciated even more than it is here in the South, the home of the cotton seed, thus emphasizing the truth of "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."



First Baptist Church



Second Street



The Grain Market



By L. J. Donelson

In the past ten or fifteen years, Memphis as a grain market has made strides that will compare favorably, if not surpass, any other branch of business. We need to go back only a few years to find a few struggling grain dealers at Memphis, doing mostly a retail business. This was before the Illinois Central, Frisco, Rock Island, Iron Mountain and Cotton Belt railroads built their lines into Memphis.

The grain received at that time came by boat and a large part of the business was consignments shipped to this market to be sold for the account of the shipper. These consignments were mostly shipped by boat, and the grain was necessarily shipped in sacks, for it could not be handled by boat in bulk as it is being handled in car lots today.

The Illinois Central Railroad penetrating the great grain state of Illinois, reaching out into Iowa and Nebraska, together with the Frisco, Rock Island, Iron Mountain and Cotton Belt railroads, make Memphis, as a grain market, a formidable competitor of cities of a much larger population than 200,000, and she is destined with fair and equal freight rates to outstrip them all. This is a broad statement and it may be asked why such a claim is made. (We answer by pointing you to the records shown further along in this article.) Those interested in the grain trade know the dangers and trouble thereof. They know that grain, especially corn, is a perishable article, particularly during the germinating season, and it is at that time (during the germinating season), which lasts from March 1st to June 1st, that grain is in greatest demand and it will often get out of condition and not infrequently it becomes hot and sour and must be handled quickly.

Buyers to the south of us and east of us and southwest of us are aware of this and naturally look for a market close at hand, where they can buy a car of grain and get it quickly. Memphis as a grain market fills the bill.

A look at the map shows this to be true. Memphis has the location, and every year her grain men realize more fully their splendid opportunity to make Memphis next to none as a grain market. Today we have in Memphis twenty-six grain dealers, who enjoy the confidence of shippers, as well as the buyers; a confidence gained by correct business methods and fair treatment to all.

Unless the interest of the shipper is carefully guarded, as well as the interest of the buyer, a market will soon earn a bad reputation. The interest of shipper and buyer

are looked after by the Memphis Weighing and Inspection Department, under the auspices of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, and any attempt at imposition would soon be discovered and the impostor promptly dealt with as his misdeed deserved.

To meet such an emergency and to regulate trade abuses generally, Memphis has as an adjunct to the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, the Memphis Hay and Grain Association, whose business it is to investigate irregularities of all kinds and regulate them. This association is an important factor in building up Memphis as a grain market, and the larger the trade grows, the better it serves to fulfill its mission.

Just a few years ago, the grain inspector experienced considerable trouble in locating cars of grain received on the different railroads. It was not an unusual occurrence for several days' time to be consumed in locating a car after its arrival. Today it is quite different; each and every railroad has a separate inspection track and the inspector now has no difficulty in locating and inspecting a car the day it arrives; in fact, nearly every car is inspected by 11 a.m. of the day it is received at Memphis.

The records show that in the year 1895 there were received at Memphis, nine hundred and two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four (902,974) bushels of corn; one million, nine hundred and fifty thousand, five hundred and forty (1,950,540) bushels of oats, and six hundred and eleven thousand, five hundred and sixty-four (611,564) bales of hay, and for the year 1907 there were received five million and twenty-eight thousand (5,028,000) bushels of corn; nine million, seven hundred and forty-one thousand, eight hundred (9,741,800) bushels of oats and one million, one hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred and fifty (1,120,350) bales of hay. This record shows the rapid growth of Memphis as a grain market, keeping pace with the wonderful increase in population of the city of Memphis.

The elevator capacity, warehouse and storage room and all other equipments for the handling of this largely increased business for the present is ample; but should trade conditions develop heavier receipts it may be necessary in the near future to have more elevator capacity. The grain men, as a rule, are on the alert, quick to see the needs required to do a profitable business, and as competition is keen and profits small, nothing is left undone by the dealers here to make Memphis as a grain market, just a shade better than any other market.





Idlewild Presbyterian



Park

MEMPHIS *As a POINT of CONCENTRATION and DISTRIBUTION*

By J. S. DAVANT, Commissioner, Memphis Freight Bureau

For very many years Memphis has been recognized as the largest concentration point for cotton, and one of the largest grocery markets in the country, which is accounted for, in the fact, that Memphis is in the center of a territory which produces more cotton, manufactures less, and buys more of every other commodity, in proportion, than any country in the world.

But other considerations go to make Memphis a most favorable point of concentration and distribution, which of course consists in the facilities for bringing commodities to Memphis; for handling them at, and getting them out of Memphis.

In all these respects Memphis is most fortunate. In the first place, the rates to Memphis are favorable, because of the influence of river and rail competition by which it is possible to deliver at the lowest cost articles grown and manufactured in other parts of the country.

Then the facilities for handling these commodities at Memphis are favorable; having been greatly improved during the past few years. Formerly, all of the cotton and most of the merchandise handled were subject to two drayage charges, and the warehouse facilities were inadequate to care for the cotton sent here for storage, which resulted in the blocking of our streets with cotton; but these conditions no longer exist.

At an outlay of about one and a half million dollars such additions have been made by the Merchants' Cotton Press & Storage Company, and the Memphis Warehouse Company for the storage of cotton, as that there is no more cotton stacked in streets and on open lots, but the Memphis dealers are, for the first time in the history of the city, prepared to store under cover all cotton consigned to them.

As have improved the conditions for handling cotton, so also have improved those for handling other commodities. Merchandise of all kinds is now handled in warehouses located on railroad tracks, eliminating the cost of drayage, and as delivering lines absorb in their rates the cost for switching on all competitive traffic (which constitutes about nine-tenths of the business), it is handled at the minimum cost.

Operating, therefore, under favorable conditions for getting the commodities to Memphis, and having facilities for economic handling at Memphis, the next consideration is of the facilities for getting them to the consumers.

The conditions for handling cotton, cotton seed products, lumber and grain are particularly favorable. Under existing arrangements for concentrating and reconsigning, cotton may be brought from almost the entire Memphis territory, stored, sold and reshipped to final destination at the rates in effect at the points of origin; so that with these privileges, and the low rates on cotton which comes to Memphis by river and wagons, etc., to domestic and foreign points of manufacture, Memphis is most favorably located for the distribution of this commodity to all parts of the world, and the time is not remote when cotton will be stored at this point throughout the years for distribution to spinners, just as they need it, of this and other countries.

These storage facilities above referred to, where the cost of insurance and storage may be reduced to the minimum, make this system of distribution not only economical, but attractive and desirable.

Cotton seed products are distributed hence to consumers, domestic and foreign, at favorable rates, made under the influence of river and rail competition. This is demon-

strated in the fact that more cotton seed is crushed at Memphis than at any other point.

Because of the contiguity of Memphis to the hardwood forest, and the favorable conditions which have existed for handling, this has been a most advantageous point for the concentration and distribution of hardwood lumber. From small beginnings, the business has grown, within very few years, to very large proportions, and with equitable rates, it should, and doubtless will, continue to grow. Already Memphis is said to be the largest hardwood lumber market in the world, which comes from the recognition of the advantages of this as the best point of distribution to all parts of the world.

With the present rates, reconsigning and milling-in-transit privileges, the conditions for distributing grain and grain products could scarcely be improved upon, and with the storage facilities amplified, Memphis should rank among the largest points of distribution of these commodities.

Memphis is likewise the best possible point of distribution for all other commodities. The rates are lower and the time of delivery shorter, than from any of the larger primary markets of the north, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, etc., to all points in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and a large part of South Carolina and Oklahoma, which gives her manufacturers and jobbers all possible opportunity for the sale of their wares.

This advantage of situation, and other conditions are recognized and demonstrated in the location here of distributing depots by the largest manufacturers of iron and steel articles, agricultural implements, packing house products, vehicles, etc., and by the recent establishment of factories for the manufacture of commodities of all sorts.

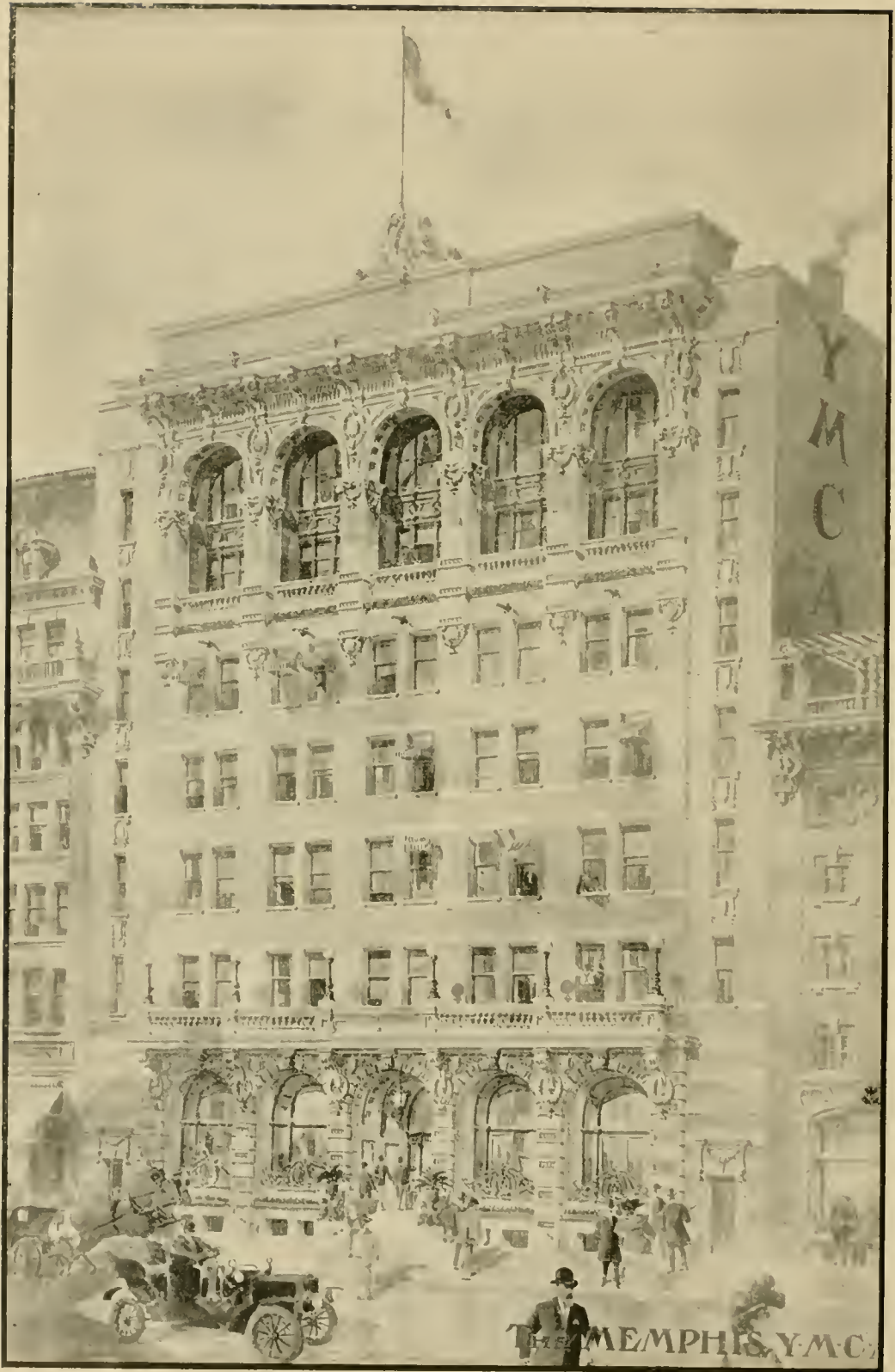
The controlling elements making up this system of concentration and distribution consists of the following facilities for transportation: The three Belt Lines—Union Railway, operated by the Missouri Pacific System; Louisville & Nashville railroad belt; Illinois Central railroad belt.

These, with the terminal tracks of other railroads, connect practically all railroads with the industries, located on tracks, at a maximum cost of switching of \$2 per car, on local shipments. (Switching on through shipments being absorbed by carriers, as above indicated.)

The Mississippi River and tributaries, with frequent sailings and low rates to much of the Memphis territory, bring the consumers on these rivers in close touch with the Memphis manufacturer and jobber, and make the mines and factories of the North accessible to Memphis at the lowest cost for transportation.

In the development of plans by the government for the improvement of these waterways, inestimable benefits are promised for Memphis. The congress now in session, in response to the demand which has gone up from all parts of the nation, will doubtless appoint a commission, whose duty it will be to put in motion the machinery that will eventuate in the creation of an inland sea on which may safely ply the ocean craft, and on which Memphis at her own docks may load her cargoes of cotton, lumber, grain and the products of her mills for all parts of the world.

But we are not to wait for the fulfillment of these bright promises for the means of transportation for Memphis is rich in facilities by rail, as will be seen by statement of territory reached by the 40,000 miles of rails of her own lines, as follows:



THE MEMPHIS Y.M.C.A.

The Southern Railway system, traverse the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, with 7,500 miles.

The Louisville & Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway system cover the states of Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, with from 5,000 to 6,000 miles.

The Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad system extends through the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, with 6,000 miles.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Frisco system extends through the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico.

Missouri Pacific and Cotton Belt, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, in all about 20,000 miles.

Of course, this paper would be incomplete without the statement that Memphis is and has been for the past thirteen years, equipped with a freight bureau, whose duty it is to look after and endeavoring in every way to protect the interest of the receivers and shippers of freight in all matters pertaining to transportation.

AS A JOBBING POINT

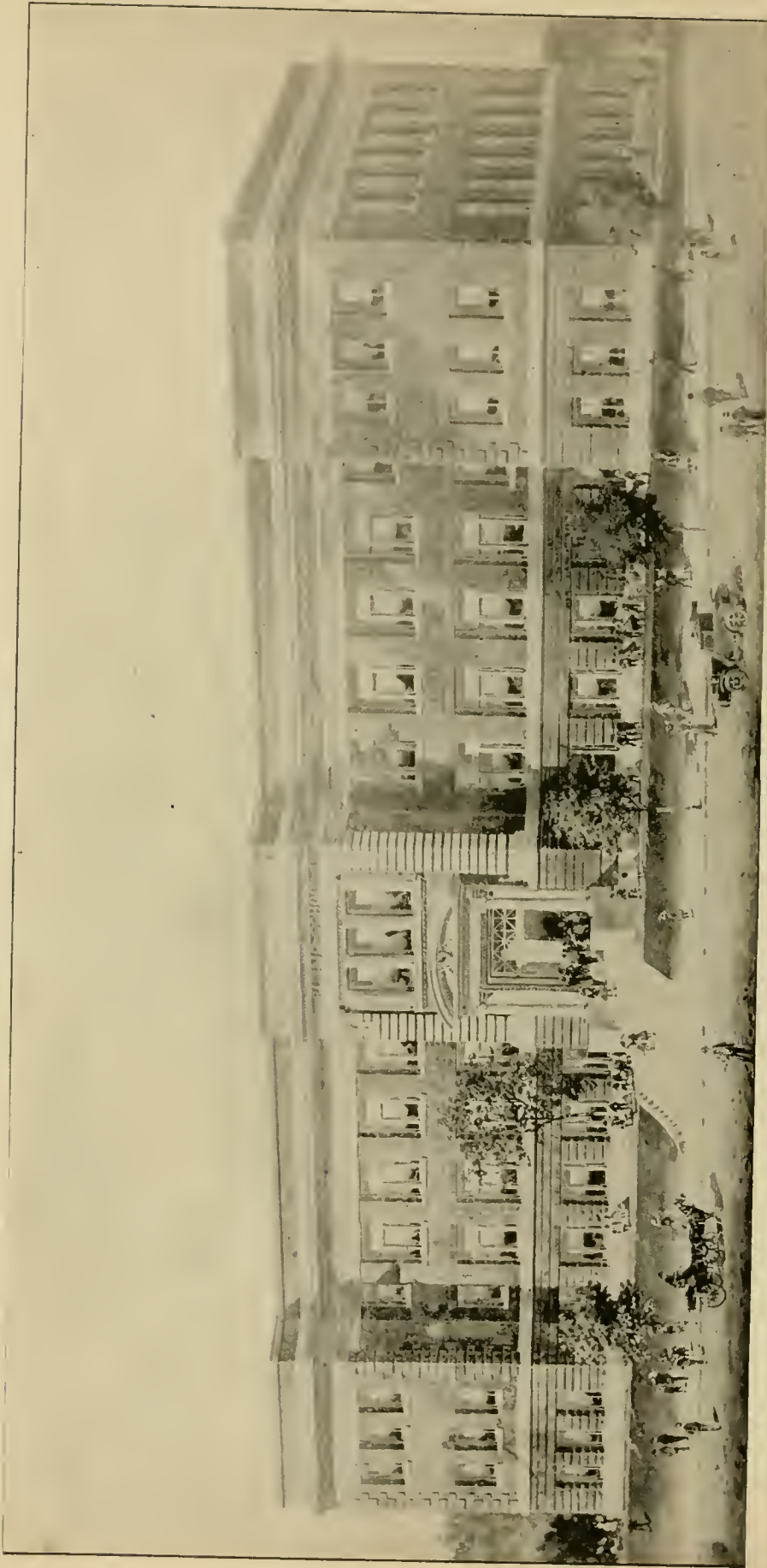
In order that the reader may form a proper estimate of the magnitude of Memphis as a jobbing center, we present a list of the number of jobbers and manufacturers in the different lines of trade:

JOBBERS.

24 Grocers.	8 Sporting goods.	6 Drugs.	20 Coal.
9 Provisions and meats.	9 Iron and mill supplies.	6 Saddlery, harness, etc.	2 Brewers.
12 Produce and fruits.	8 Agricul'ral implements.	5 Wagons.	5 Lime and cement.
26 Grain.	3 Plumbers' supplies.	3 Paper.	2 Bar supplies.
2 Seed.	3 Electric supplies.	1 Rubber goods.	3 Barber supplies.
8 Dry goods and notions.	6 Paints and oils.	4 Wall paper.	2 Photo supplies.
2 Millinery.	5 Lubricating and illuminating oils.	5 Office supplies.	3 Dental supplies.
2 Clothing.	6 Glass.	3 Furniture and carpets.	1 Druggist supplies.
3 Hats and caps.	2 Queensware.	6 Cigars and tobacco.	1 Butchers' supplies.
2 Boots and shoes.	2 Mantels and grates.	5 Music houses.	
5 Hardware.		10 Beer depots.	

MANUFACTURES.

3 Agricul'ral implements.	2 Cars (box and flat).	3 Handles.	4 Roofing.
1 Artificial limbs.	9 Cooperage.	1 Horse collar and pads.	3 Refineries (molasses).
2 Art glass.	2 Cotton gin machinery.	6 Harness.	2 Sash and door.
15 Builders' supplies.	1 Columns.	6 Ice.	1 Stove and ranges.
5 Box and crate.	1 Celluloid novelties.	4 Ice cream.	1 Shuttle blocks.
1 Bridge structural steel.	3 Chemists (Mfg.).	3 Jewellery.	4 Shirts.
1 Buttons (pearl).	9 Cotton seed oil mill.	82 Lumber.	1 Skirts.
3 Boats and launches.	12 Bottlers of soft drinks.	7 Machinery.	1 Scale.
1 Bale ties.	3 Cotton seed oil refiners.	2 Mattresses.	2 Saw mill machinery.
4 Brooms and mops.	4 Candy.	2 Macaroni and spaghetti.	1 Spring beds.
2 Bags (cotton and bur-laps).	1 Cotton choppers.	1 Matches.	1 Sad irons.
1 Bleachery (cotton gds.).	1 Distillery.	2 Overalls.	1 Soap.
2 Boilers.	1 Frogs and switches.	2 Optical goods.	1 Suspenders.
2 Brass foundries.	1 Fireworks.	2 Pails and buckets.	3 Tents and awnings.
3 Brick and tile.	1 Fertilizer.	1 Pumps.	2 Trunks and valises.
1 Brick machinery.	7 Foundries.	3 Paint and varnish.	3 Veneer mills.
3 Bank and bar fixtures.	4 Furniture.	2 Paper pulp.	4 Vinegar, etc.
2 Breweries.	1 Golf sticks.	2 Pants "Jeans."	5 Vehicle material and dimension stock.
2 Coffin and caskets.	2 Grocers' sundries.	5 Patent medicine.	4 Wagons.
	2 Hardwood flooring.	1 Refrigerator.	1 Wheelbarrow.



Public School

Public Education in Memphis

By I. C. McNEILL
Superintendent Public Schools



Memphis has a modern system of public schools, comfortably housed in well-constructed, sanitary buildings of recent design, heated and ventilated by approved and efficient devices. There are nineteen large schools for white children and nine for colored pupils, in which are enrolled nearly fourteen thousand pupils and students.

The public school system of Memphis is under the direct control of a board of education, composed of five honored citizens, who are elected by all the people of the city at a general election. The civic pride of the community is such that men of the highest standing are selected, not because of party affiliation but because of fitness for such an important trust. Hon. C. C. Ogilvie is president; Dr. G. B. Malone, vice-president; Dr. E. A. Neely, chairman of teachers' and text books committee; Judge J. M. Steen, chairman of buildings and grounds committee, and Hon. C. J. O'Neil, chairman of finance committee.

The work of administration is carried on by a secretary, a superintendent of instruction, an assistant superintendent, and a supervisor of repairs. These executive officers, under the general direction of the Board of Education, are in charge of the routine work of the schools and are selected because of their known fitness to discharge the duties they are appointed to perform. The secretary is Hon. A. B. Hill, who has continuously filled the position for twenty-six years. The superintendent is I. C. McNeill, succeeding Gen. George W. Gordon, who retired from the superintendency a little more than a year ago, to accept a seat in congress to which he had been elected. The assistant superintendent, Wharton S. Jones, is a well-known educator of Memphis, a member of the State Board of Education, who has held his present position for five years. The supervisor of repairs is Mr. T. L. Epperson, a practical, efficient and exemplary man who gives all his time to the improvement and protection of the property of the school district.

The elementary schools are under the direct supervision of principals, who with carefully selected teachers, carry on the work of instruction as indicated by a standard course of study. This course of study covers a period of eight years and prepares all who complete it to begin the work of any first-class high school. In the selection of new teachers for the schools, preference is given to graduates of normal schools or universities, who have had advanced training in the subjects to be taught, as well as in the theory and art of teaching. Because of the care taken in the selection of teachers and the efforts all make to keep in touch with modern school requirements, the teachers of Memphis take high rank among the educators of the country and enjoy to a marked degree the confidence and respect of the patrons of the schools.

The Memphis High School for white children only is an institution with the American standard high school courses, covering four years' time. It is open to graduates from the

Memphis grammar schools, to graduates from other good elementary schools with a course of study equivalent to that administered locally, to students from other high schools, and to pupils from other sections who are able to pass the entrance requirements in the fundamental branches usually taught in good elementary schools. There is a college preparatory course, designed to prepare students to enter American colleges and universities everywhere without further training and upon credentials which are accepted by institutions of rank that receive graduates from accredited high schools. The general course, with considerable required work in manual arts or domestic science, meets the conditions of preparation for many of life's duties. It is designed for students who are unable to take advantage of advanced training in colleges and universities. One-fourth of the required work in the general course is elective, thus providing liberally for training in the special lines of interest in the student's after life. The commercial course is designed to prepare pupils to hold positions in the business world. In addition to safe requirements in English, mathematics, science, manual arts or domestic science, history, and civics, training under expert guidance in stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping forms an integral part of the work.

In the work of the public schools, the services of a supervisor of drawing and mechanical arts, of a supervisor of physical training, of a supervisor of music, and of a supervisor of writing are required. These officers spend their time in the schools to advance the studies that naturally fall under their supervision as directed by the Board of Education and superintendent.

There is under the management of the public school authorities a normal training school with a pedagogical course of study. Its purpose is to instruct untrained, aid or supply teachers in the fundamental conceptions of teaching so that they may render more efficient service in the schools when called into regular service. This work follows high school graduation and several teachers are admitted to positions each year from the classes of the normal training school.

Memphis is well supplied with private and parochial schools. There are several business colleges. Parochial schools are located in various sections of the city. St. Mary's School, Miss Thomas' School, St. Agnes' Academy, Sacred Heart Institute, and the Higbee School are good preparatory schools for young women. The Memphis University School is a first-class preparatory school for young men. There are two well equipped medical colleges with standard courses in medicine. The Christian Brothers' College is a first-class Roman Catholic institution, from which many of the strong men in this section of the country are graduated.

Memphis offers splendid attractions to parents with children to educate.



Second Presbyterian



First Methodist

The Religious Side of Memphis

By THOMAS B. KING



The present attainments and future outlook of Memphis, or any great city, should not be measured solely by the magnificence of its commercial and industrial enterprises, nor by the height and spaciousness of her buildings, nor by the broad stretch of territory on which these have been erected. These are but manifestations of the brawn and brain of man, and of that still better force, which we are pleased to call, moral consciousness. Commerce must reckon with this quality, that is found only in man, else the most gigantic schemes that may be projected will come to naught. It is as true as the law of gravity that the steps that lead to ultimate success are honesty, truthfulness, sobriety and the practice of altruism. These essential qualities do not adhere naturally in matter, nor are they found in any of the characteristics of the animal, but appear only in man, who is endowed with the ability to recognize the supernatural and to appropriate the forces that come from this source. We call this religion, and in that broad sense we purpose to use it here. Nations have been found without books, without commercial and industrial enterprises, without schools and without written languages, but not without a religion.

Religions, however, have differed in type and it is of the highest that is used in this article. Upon this may be predicated the highest moral sensibilities that are essential in the maintenance of good government, and in carrying on of profitable commercial relationship. All trading is based largely upon confidence, and confidence is an outgrowth of morality, and morality is bottomed upon a conception of some great religious truth. The fact is that confidence is an asset more extensively employed in trade relations than ready cash in hand.

In her material growth, and commercial progress has Memphis been lax, or is she behind in her enterprises that foster these basic principles?

In answering this question, it is admitted in the outset that a full outlay of all her best energies and talents has not been put forth in that direction. If such had been the case, we would not be very long in settling the controversy as to the location of the Garden of Eden. We cannot say that everything has been done possible for the religious betterment of the people of Memphis, but speaking in a comparative sense, it is a fact that the churches and all ethical bodies afford splendid facilities for the quickening of a deeply spiritual life and for the cultivation of a practical godliness that will meet the needs of every human being, and, collaterally, give brace and tone to all of her commercial undertakings. There are one hundred and sixty churches within the city, representing many religions, denominations and sects. Among these there exists a broad and fraternal spirit to a commendable degree. The ecclesiastical guns are not turned against each other, but are daily firing upon the public and private evils that undermine the best institutions. Denominationism is apparent and self-assertive, but the lines of demarkation are often subordinated to the one supreme purpose of planting the seed and nourishing the growth of the gospel of peace and good-will. The right

to worship under one's "own vine and fig tree" is recognized to be cardinal, or a Divine right, therefore each responsible being is enjoying that blessing in this great city. While this is true there is also a commonly accepted ground upon which all may and do stand in their efforts to impress upon men the moral obligations resting upon them as citizens and as a part of the great industrial whole. The communicants in these churches and the constituency that belong to each denomination or sect are equal to one-half the population of the city, thus making a large body whose hearts are touched at stated intervals by the men devoted to the high calling of priesthood and teachers in religious thought. These men and leaders whom we call preachers, or gentlemen of the cloth, are of the highest type of manhood and worthily magnify their position. Their blameless lives, as a rule, bespeak encouragement to and inspire hope in their followers.

The Sunday-schools and societies for young people are doing aggressive, wholesome and splendid work. Doubtless no influences now operating in this city for good, both as it affects the present and future, exceed the earnest labors of the self-sacrificing teachers and officers in these departments in religious activities.

The homes for the homeless and the asylums for the unfortunate, all foster institutions of the churches, are large in number and very well equipped for immediate needs. The cry of the orphans, the groans of the aged, the lamentations of the "down and out," are heard and hushed by the Y. M. C. A., public day-nurseries, kindergartens, old folks' homes, mission rooms, charitable dispensaries, and homes for the incurables. Statistics, however accurate and comprehensive, cannot tell the whole story of the effect of religion upon the life of a community, nor the power of the churches for good upon the conduct of men. The influences of institutions that hold out highest ideals for the government of men has never yet been reduced to a mathematical certainty. Many, many lives, though they may not attend upon any religious service, are touched and made better by observing the conduct of the truly righteous.

This fact is made evident by the liberal responses by men throughout the city, having no church affiliations whatever, to appeals made for contributions to institutions that bear the stamp and indorsement of churches individually or collectively. They almost instinctively bow their heads in respect, when they see religion embodied in human efforts, for the amelioration of the suffering and the moral uplift of their fellows.

Memphis opens her doors wide to all people of every religious name and order; preferably, of course, to those who deeply and persistently hold on to the highest ideals of right living—that kind of religion that touches the inner consciousness and works outwardly until the conduct of man is controlled thereby. It is this type that is being insisted upon by the leaders in religious centers which seeks ultimately to make them law-abiding citizens, honest traders and faithful and true to the home life.

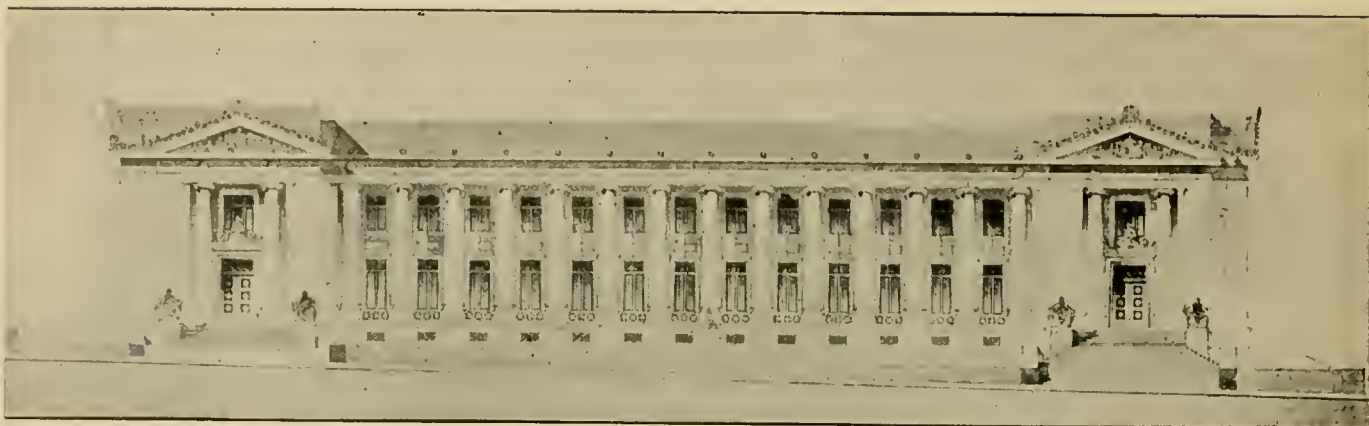


Custom House

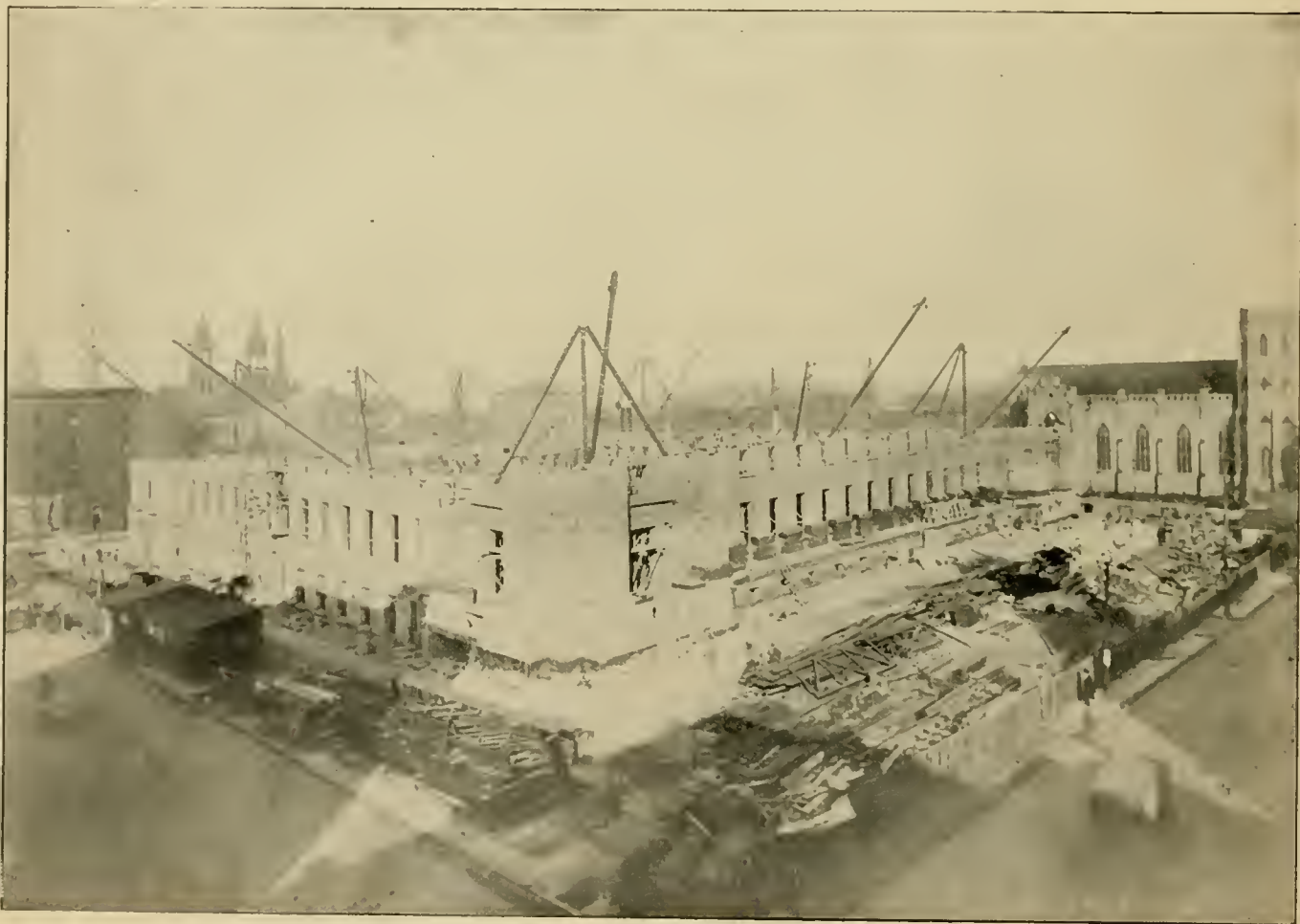
BANKING FACILITIES—COMPILED STATEMENT Of Condition of Memphis Banks at Close of Business December 31, 1907.

BY EDWARD S. ELLIOTT & CO., AUDITORS

RESOURCES	RESOURCES										Totals
	Loans and Discounts	Overdrafts	Furniture and Fixtures	Stocks and Bonds	United States Bonds	Premium on Bonds	Due from United States Treasurer	Other Bonds	Banking House and Real Estate	Cash and Exchange	
Bank of Commerce & Trust Co.	\$ 4,337,457 04			\$ 488,410 24					\$ 754,279 11	\$ 2,969,468 08	\$ 8,549,614 47
Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co.	3,558,228 66	15,100 23	\$ 41,617 00	894,392 25					569,707 29	1,812,901 68	6,921,947 11
First National Bank	2,262,734 36				\$ 700,000 00	\$ 32,250 00	\$ 25,000 00	\$ 454,500 00	100,000 00	1,626,513 12	5,141,017 68
State National Bank	1,869,484 20				300,000 00	25,036 25	12,500 00	506,162 26	127,914 18	1,353,804 43	4,194,901 32
Mercantile Bank	856,701 46	2,170 02		1,000 00					50,000 00	437,587 49	1,347,458 97
Security Bank and Trust Co.	1,004,478 56	26,079 96	18,388 92	260,028 01					18,739 75	533,623 50	1,861,538 70
Manhattan Savings Bank & Trust Co.	835,899 82	452 16		6,000 00					20,000 00	820,227 61	2,512,271 82
Central Bank and Trust Co.	858,335 93	3,605 73	6,389 07							447,629 38	1,315,960 11
Commercial Trust and Savings Bank	765,890 95	4,705 61	5,000 00							579,178 80	1,354,775 36
Germania Savings Bank & Trust Co.	296,366 47	6,000 95	2,000 00							172,288 92	471,256 34
State Savings Bank	292,471 70		735 90	5,016 65						430,956 34	913,946 09
Union Savings Bank and Trust Co.	316,676 35			350,752 50						181,656 66	849,085 51
People's Savings Bank and Trust Co.	294,014 90	1,550 00		8,798 25					71,390 68	80,472 01	456,225 84
United States Trust & Savings Bank	193,120 16			60,815 00						257,550 12	511,485 28
North Memphis Savings Bank	642,796 80	471 30	4,068 65	52,050 17					63,440 57	260,215 39	1,025,042 88
Chickasaw Bank and Trust Co.	180,818 12	1,223 03	885 10	15,290 00						62,100 69	260,316 94
City Bank	224,290 34	5,957 72	11,598 19	18,896 25						143,576 73	404,319 23
Continental Savings Bank	33,241 25			244,092 97					84,753 35	154,530 70	516,618 27
	\$18,793,027 27	\$ 61,916 71	\$ 90,882 83	\$2,405,542 29	\$1,000,000 00	\$ 57,286 25	\$ 37,500 00	\$1,975,119 99	\$1,862,234 93	\$12,334,281 65	\$38,607,781 92
LIABILITIES	LIABILITIES										Totals
Capital Stock	Surplus	Undivided Profits	Contingent	Bills Payable	Bonds Borrowed	Building Bonds	Circulation	Re-Discount	Deposits		
Bank of Commerce and Trust Co.	\$ 1,500,000 00	\$ 500,000 00	\$148,066 42	\$ 99,478 25						\$ 6,302,069 80	\$ 8,549,614 47
Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co.	1,400,000 00	226,001 11	95,577 57			\$250,000 00		\$ 100,700 00	4,849,668 43	6,921,947 11	
First National Bank	500,000 00	500,000 00	51,423 77	3,333 35		\$179,000 00	\$ 500,000 00		3,407,560 56	5,141,017 68	
State National Bank	250,000 00	237,988 43				138,000 00	248,000 00		2,920,912 89	4,194,901 32	
Mercantile Bank	200,000 00	100,000 00	17,026 88	50,000 00					1,030,432 09	1,347,458 97	
Security Bank & Trust Co.	500,000 00		51,762 41	23,966 25					1,234,776 29	1,861,538 70	
Manhattan Savings Bank & Trust Co.	100,000 00		19,015 35						2,269,290 22	2,512,271 82	
Central Bank and Trust Co.	250,000 00	30,000 00	40,000 00						898,546 64	1,315,960 11	
Commercial Trust and Savings Bank	125,000 00		12,413 47						1,188,855 73	1,354,775 36	
State Savings Bank	50,000 00	50,000 00	10,000 00	11,344 83					792,601 26	913,946 09	
Germania Savings Bank	25,000 00	25,000 00	5,481 96	3,178 77					412,895 61	471,256 34	
Union Savings Bank and Trust Co.	12,500 00	12,500 00	14,597 03						809,488 48	849,085 51	
People's Savings Bank & Trust Co.	50,000 00		21,177 73					49,207 66	315,940 45	456,225 84	
United States Trust & Savings Bank	100,000 00		32,336 53						379,148 75	511,485 28	
North Memphis Savings Bank	50,000 00	25,000 00	5,113 10	10,051 46		50,000 00		64,000 00	820,878 32	1,025,042 88	
Chickasaw Bank and Trust Co.	25,000 00		4,260 56					6,585 00	224,471 38	260,316 94	
City Bank	100,000 00		7,188 28						248,130 95	404,319 23	
Continental Savings Bank	25,000 00	25,000 00	16,761 13						449,857 14	516,618 27	
	\$ 5,262,500 00	\$1,731,489 54	\$551,602 19	\$ 202,272 54	\$ 718,900 00	\$300,000 00	\$ 748,000 00	\$ 220,492 66	\$28,555,524 99	\$38,607,781 92	



Court House after Completion.



Million Dollar Court House Under Construction

MEMPHIS BUILDING

BY DAN C. NEWTON, BUILDING COMMISSIONER

The year 1907 marked up a new era in the building history of the city of Memphis. It was one calculated to cause a glow of pride in the heart of every loyal Memphian. Especially is this true when the figures for 1907 are compared with those of 1906 and 1905.

The showing made by the year only recently brought to a close is all the more remarkable, when one remembers that the last three months were marked with a financial depression and threatened panic in the world of business, which retarded business operations to a great extent, but all the more emphasized the record made by Memphis.

The total amount expended in building in Memphis during 1907 was \$4,957,999, as against \$4,346,767 in 1906, and \$3,554,883 in 1905.

But this amount for 1907 so close to the five-million-dollar mark does not necessary mean that this was all expended on new buildings in Memphis during the year. The cost of plumbing, wiring and the like is not included in the figures I have given, and these items will add fully 25 per cent more to the total expended, bringing the figure some place above \$6,000,000.

Another interesting feature follows with the amount expended on building operations. During the year just closed, a total of 8,910 separate and distinct rooms were created in Memphis, as against 7,837 in 1906 and 7,164 in 1905.

Of the buildings constructed and included in the amount I have given, they are divided as follows:

Fireproof	28
Brick and stone	101
Veneered brick and stone.....	104
Hollow block and concrete.....	9
Frame	1014
Additions, brick and frame.....	483

While all this building has been in progress in Memphis, the older buildings have been able to maintain themselves, and in my rounds of the city I have been able to find but few vacant stores and houses. Some, of course, are in existence, but it is a condition constantly developing and nothing out of the ordinary. It is improbable they will continue in this condition for long, and at the same time it is an indication that our merchants and business men are constantly on the lookout for better and more satisfactory sites for their enterprises and industries.

Of the buildings which have been started in Memphis during 1907, much might be said. The new court house is, of course, the most important structure, and its progress towards completion is being watched with a deal of interest by all classes of citizens.

The permit obtained in my office calls for the expenditure of \$750,000, but when it is complete it will have cost something more than a million dollars. In my judgment it is one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in the United States, and it is undoubtedly a thoroughly up-to-date public building, with its excellent sanitary system, its floors of reinforced concrete and the assurance that it is absolutely fireproof throughout.

The new addition to the Peabody Hotel, recently opened, the handsome new fireproof home of the North Memphis Savings Bank and the other buildings completed or nearly so, are an evidence of the prosperity Memphis has felt and the confidence of her citizens in her ability to maintain the topmost point in the galaxy of cities.

The outlook for 1908 is already as assuring as 1907 was satisfactory, and from all sides come notes of encouragement and prophesy for another record-breaker, one which will beat the excellent record made by 1907.





MEMPHIS WAREHOUSE

- ☐ Warehouses equipped with modern automatic fire sprinklers.
- ☐ Cover 526,000 square feet.
- ☐ Receiving courts and sheds cover 430,000 square feet.
- ☐ Delivering courts and sheds cover 450,000 square feet.
- ☐ Out-bound cotton sheds cover 180,000 square feet.
- ☐ Three press room sheds cover 75,000 square feet.
- ☐ Receiving capacity in twenty-four hours from 6,000 to 8,000 bales.

LARGEST COTTON WAREHOUSES



HOUSE COMPANY

- ☐ Delivering capacity in twenty-four hours from 6,000 to 7,000 bales.
- ☐ Compressing capacity in twenty-four hours from 6,000 to 7,000 bales.
- ☐ Six miles of Railroad tracks on premises.
- ☐ Three miles of overhead monorail trolley system, operated by gravity.
- ☐ One sixty-ton locomotive.
- ☐ Surface area covered by Warehouses, Compresses, out-bound sheds, railroad tracks, and trolley system and tracks, 125,000 acres.

ND COMPRESSES IN THE WORLD



A Park Scene

Climatology of Memphis

By S. C. EMERY

Local Forecaster U. S. Weather Bureau



Memphis is located in the extreme southwest corner of Tennessee, about twelve miles north of the Mississippi state line. That portion of the city fronting the Mississippi River is built upon what is commonly known as the fourth Chickasaw Bluff, which ranges along the river bank at a height of from twenty to sixty feet. The station of the United States Weather Bureau in Memphis was established in February, 1871, and the records on file show an uninterrupted series of observations from the date of opening down to the present time. These observations cover all the important climatic features, such as the pressure of the air, temperature, rain and snowfall, wind direction and velocity, sunshine and cloudiness, humidity and occurrence of frost. Covering as they do a period of about thirty-seven years, the normals and means here given fairly represent the true climatic conditions for this section:

Precipitation—The average annual precipitation is about 50½ inches, and has varied from 73.50 inches in 1877 to 34.58 inches in 1901. The greatest precipitation usually occurs in January and March, with an average of about 5½ inches for each of those months. May and June average about 4½ inches, after which there is a gradual decrease in the monthly amounts to a minimum of a little over 2½ inches in October. September and October are, as a rule, the driest months, but in November and December the amount of rainfall about equals that for May and June.

The average number of rainy days that occur annually is 115, distributed by seasons as follows: Winter, 33 days; spring, 32; summer, 28; fall, 22. March has the greatest number of rainy days, the average being 12, and October has the least with an average of 5. The following heavy monthly rainfalls have been recorded: 13.90 inches in April, 1877; 18.16 inches in June, 1877; 12.87 inches in January, 1882; 13.34 inches in May, 1893, and 14.53 inches in November, 1906. The greatest amount of rainfall recorded in any twenty-four hours was 9.67 inches on June 8-9, 1877.

The average annual snowfall at Memphis is about seven inches, January and February having on an average a little more than two inches each while the March average is about one inch, though as a matter of fact, the records show very few days with snow in that month. However, the greatest snowfall on record occurred on March 17-18, 1892, when 18 inches fell in twenty-four hours. No snow has ever occurred in April, and there is no record of snow in November, and very few have occurred during the past twenty years in December. The heaviest monthly snowfalls for December was 6 inches in 1897, and 5½ inches in 1901.

Temperature—The mean temperature of the year, as well as for the different months, is slightly above the normal for the whole state, and varies between 59.6 and 63.1. The highest temperature on record is 104, which occurred July 23, 1901, which was the month with more extremely high temperatures than any other in the past thirty-six years, there being only three days in the whole month when the temperature did not rise to 90 or above, and on three days it was above 100. During the past thirty-six years the temperature has reached 100 degrees two times in June, three in July and eight in August. The lowest

temperature recorded was 9 degrees below zero, February 12, 1899, and the next lowest was 8 degrees below zero, January 9, 1896. Below zero temperatures have occurred as follows: January 6, 1884, 2 below; January 8, 1886, 2 below; 9th, 8 below; 10th, 2 below, and 11th, 2 below; February 8, 1895, 3 below; February 12, 1899, 9 below, and 13th, 6 below, a total in thirty-six years of nine days.

Temperatures of 90 degrees or more occur on an average of 42 days in the year and on 38 days it falls to 32 degrees or lower. Temperatures of 95 degrees occur on an average of 10 days annually, while temperatures of 10 degrees or lower occur on an average of only about twice annually, and in the last thirty-six years there have been 14 during which the temperature did not fall as low as 10 degrees. The lowest temperature usually occurs in January, though it has occurred in February six times in thirty-six years.

The annual mean temperature for Memphis is 61.6 degrees. Mean by seasons: Winter, 42.5 degrees; spring, 61.7 degrees; summer, 79.4 degrees; fall, 62.2 degrees. The average maximum for March is 61 degrees, and the average minimum for that month is 44 degrees. The absolute maximum is 87. Temperatures as low as 32 degrees are exceedingly rare after March 15th, and in April such a temperature has occurred but once in thirty-six years. In October it has not been as low as 32 degrees in the last thirty years and has been as high as 92. The lowest temperature on record for November is 16 degrees and the highest 82, the average for the month being 59.3 degrees. The average for December is the same as for February, 43.5 degrees, the highest on record being 76 and the lowest 2.

The average date of the last killing frost in spring is March 24th, and the average date of the first in autumn is October 28th, giving 217 days between the first and last killing frost. The earliest killing frost on record is October 2d, and the latest it is known to occur is November 30th.

Winter may be said to end by the 22d of February. March is characterized by frequent rains, brisk winds and mild temperature, and by the last of that month warm weather sets in. April is decidedly a pleasant month and by the last of May summer temperature usually prevails. While the temperature during June, July and August often reaches 90 degrees in the warmest portion of the day, the nights during those months are, as a rule, comfortably cool, the temperature being on an average about 20 degrees lower than the day maximum, and as there is always a light breeze both day and night the heat of summer causes very little discomfort and it is a well known fact that prostrations from heat are practically unknown.

The prevailing winds during the fall and winter are from the northwest, but during the spring and summer they are from the southeast and southwest. These come charged with warmth and moisture from the Gulf of Mexico and give this section a genial and fruitful climate. This section is unusually favored in regard to its winds, both as to direction and velocity. It has been established that the velocity of wind in Tennessee is less than in many portions of the United States, and, being out of the path of frequent storms, it gives a delightful climate, highly favorable for the development of vegetable and animal life.

THE MEMPHIS STREET RAILWAY CO.
Memphis, Tennessee

0 1/4 1/2 1 MILE



The Memphis Street Railway

The prodigious development of the City of Memphis has been for the past ten years a matter of proverb. Outlying fields have blossomed overnight with commodious dwellings—new streets have pushed their way between. Bigger business buildings and yet bigger buildings have been the demand to handle the expanded traffic—higher and higher the census of the city has crawled and among all that it takes to make a city growing with the growth of Memphis, feeding and fostering the city's development, the Memphis Street Railway has for the past years played a most important part in the great work of Civic expansion.

The history of the Memphis Street Railway is the history of Memphis as a town and as a city, but few even of the people who live here and who catch their daily car from home to office and from office to home have any adequate conception of the system—of the vast amount of money tied up in its rail, rights of way and rolling stock; its barns and construction yards; its poles and wires and dynamos, or dream of the financial responsibility involved in its conduct.

In a nut shell the Memphis Street Railway comprises 109 miles of trackage over which it operates daily from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty cars. To accomplish this and thereby perform the prodigious feat of transporting from seventy thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand passengers per day, it requires a service of approximately eight hundred employees, consisting of office clerks, superintendents, firemen, conductors, motormen, car cleaners, and repairers, and other miscellaneous employees.

The Company has, during the past three years, vastly improved and extended its system—its tracks and service now reach every portion of the city as well as the residential and industrial suburbs. The adequate and short headway service which has been extended into the suburbs puts the suburban resident into close touch with the city center and enables him to enjoy all the advantages of both city and country.

The industrial plants, located beyond the city limits, are enabled to operate their plants with laborers, clerks and superintendents who reside in the city.

The Company's car equipment in point of excellence is equal to that of any street railway in the country and it is being continually added to to meet the demands of the growing traffic.

The policy of the Memphis Street Railway is fully in accord with the business interests of Memphis in its effort to develop and expand the city and promote its commercial and industrial importance.



Parks and Boulevards



By Hugh H. Huhn

It was in 1900 that Memphis realized that if public parks were pleasure grounds for the rich, that they were also breathing spots for the poor. Since that time the city has acquired park property, which, with the property owned before, gives to the people in Memphis a total of 1,086 acres. Under judicious management and a careful distribution of the park appropriation this property has been improved, beautified and developed to such an extent that it has quadrupled in value and has fulfilled the mission originally contemplated. The better classes have their driveways through the larger parks. The poor have their playgrounds and their breathing spots also.

The Board of Park Commissioners representing the city was organized under authority of the Legislative Council in September, 1900, by the election of L. B. McFarland, John R. Godwin and Robert Galloway, commissioners. Judge McFarland resigned in July, 1906, after over six years of valuable service to the city and to the general public. Mr. J. T. Willingham was elected to succeed him, and has served since that time.

The first important work of the Board was to finance the park scheme, and for this purpose it was necessary to secure legislative enactment authorizing the issuance of park bonds for the purchase of park property and for the further authority to levy a park tax for the purpose of maintaining and improving the property thus acquired. This was accomplished after much trouble by floating a twenty-year 4-per-cent. bond for \$250,000. Overton Park was first bought, and 335 acres of beautiful woodland property, covered with virgin oaks and forest trees, became the property of the city. Riverside Park was next acquired, and 367 acres were added. The county, becoming interested, donated an adjoining 60 acres to the Riverside Park property, giving to the city a beautiful strip of park property, which undulates and winds along the high bluffs of the Mississippi river from Trigg avenue to the Nonconah creek.

Being thus equipped with the park property, the commissioners have since been developing it as rapidly as its means would permit. The city squares or smaller parks were the first to be improved. They lie for a greater part in congested districts, where the population looks for air. They have been given a means of finding it.

The big park improvement has been made in Overton Park, for here, with the assistance of numerous car lines, it was accessible, and the theory was to improve the park first which could be easiest reached. It is now one of the most beautiful park properties in the South, and is building a zoo which already boasts of more animals and aquatic exhibits than any similar institution south of the Ohio river.

On summer afternoons, when the city swelters and the crowded tenements belch forth their suffocating inmates, fragile babies are found enjoying the soft green of the plaza about the central pavilion. It becomes at once the place of recreation for larger children, the picnic ground for their elders, the pleasure ground for those who wish exercise and a relief from city streets, and a driving park for others who can afford the pleasure.

At a recent meeting of the Park Commissioners it was decided to appropriate \$3,000 for establishing a gymnasium and public playground for children, where, under a careful eye, they can be trained in proper exercise and develop muscles which would otherwise lay dormant and decay.

Other parks have been developed, and as soon as street

car arrangements can be made for facilities to Riverside Park, the system will be well under construction. Riverside boasts of beauties that cannot be found in Overton. The driveway along the river bank admits of many picturesque views of the Mississippi river far below. It is like the Palisades along the Hudson river. The bluff at this point is far above the high water mark, and the view at any point along the drive will reach far across the river and into the woods of distant Arkansas. This park will in time be beautified. The Memphis Street Railway is contemplating an extension which will open the way to a further development of this property.

Forrest Park comes next in importance, being the largest of the smaller parks and by far the most beautiful, for it is in this park that the famous Forrest statue is located. The big bronze figure of the Wizard of the Saddle sits astride the horse which carried him bravely through a strenuous campaign. This park was susceptible to extensive developments, and they have been made with exceeding discretion and with the view of making it one of the most attractive of the smaller park properties. It is continually thronged on afternoons and summer nights, and even during the colder days of winter hundreds of children on roller skates enjoy the smooth walks for their skating.

Confederate, being a smaller park and occupying the bluff, was not an expensive luxury. There was a great deal to do, but it was well and quickly done, and there is never a day in the year that it is not thronged with visitors, for, like Court Square, it is in the heart of the city, and admitting of an unobstructed view of the Mississippi river, it is the rendezvous of strangers with cameras, who desire snap shots of interesting points in the Queen City of the Valley. Gaston Park was a generous donation and lies in the Southern part of the city. Brinkley Square, Astor Square, Auction Square and Bickford Park make up the other smaller parks, but each is an adjunct to the health of the city, and each offers relief to congested centers, where children of the poor played in the street and where they now find healthful recreation in healthful surroundings.

The most valuable adjunct to the city park system, however, is the "Zoo," for here on Sunday afternoon the crowd becomes so great that it is almost impossible to view the animals. The Zoo has been enlarged, and still further additions are to be made in order that this demand may be satisfied. All of the parks are free to citizens and visitors, and all are welcomed. There are no concessions—play grounds and ball diamonds, picnic grounds and Zoo are free to all alike.

During the summer band concerts are given, the band alternating from one park to another, and these entertainments are also without cost, except to the Commission.

Connecting the two larger parks is a driveway eleven miles in length. By donation and purchase a speedway north of Overton Park was acquired. This is 50 feet wide and 3,600 feet in length, but the parkway proper, which extends from Overton Park to Riverside Park, varies in width from 100 feet to 250 feet, and contains more than 100 acres.

This makes one of the most complete systems of parks to be found anywhere in the country, and in view of the missions may be congratulated upon its work, and in fact that the system is only seven years of age the Commission seven years more the local park system will command attention of the country.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1819

YANNISSEE RYE



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THE pure juice of the grain completely fermented by natural process. Stored in hearts of oak in U. S. Bonded Warehouse, aged and stamped under government supervision. Pure, rich, mellow as red apples, soft as "One of Cleopatra's Nights," fruity and blushing like October grapes and matured in a temperature of perennial Summer, **Yannissee** pleases the eye, flatters the palate with pleasurable flavors, and fires the fancy with exhilarating and golden dreams.

1 Doz. Full Quarts

Yannissee Special	\$12.00
Yannissee Extra	14.00
Yannissee Reserve	18.00

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MEMPHIS, JACKSON AND TRENTON, TENN.
 Main Office at Mill, Foot of Jefferson Avenue
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THE IDEAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

The Union Land and Improvement Company's FACTORY SITE SUBDIVISION ON THE BELT LINE

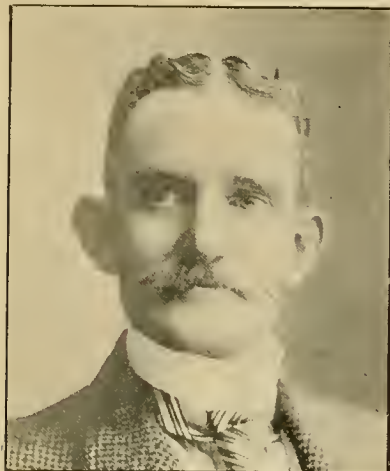
THIS PROPERTY comprises 653 acres of the most beautiful industrial property which can be had in the vicinity of Memphis. The Union Belt Line passes lengthwise through the center of the property, the L. & N. Railroad crosses it and the new I. C. Belt Line is only a few hundred feet distant. The property is so near level that no expense whatever is needed to develop any site in it. Establishments that are looking for a location with the maximum of advantages will find this property absolutely ideal. It is reached directly by the new eastward extension of the Main Street car line and is the nearest to the center of the city of any large property now open to industrial development.

Union Land and Improvement Co.

R. A. SPEED, Pres.

72 MADISON AVE.

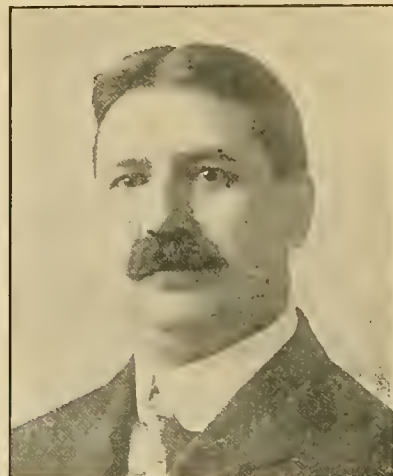
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ESTABLISHED 1888.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
AND AUDITORS**

ROOMS 310-311-312 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

FELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

The Mercantile Bank of Memphis

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Capital	-	-	-	-	\$200,000
Surplus	-	-	-	-	\$100,000

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CLAUDE ANDERSON, Cashier.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardwood Lumber and Veneer

Specialties: Mahogany and Quarter Sawn Oak

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Foreign and Domestic Veneer

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MEMPHIS OFFICE
EVERGREEN AND BELT R. R.

THE LARGEST VENEER PLANT IN THE WORLD

WILLIAMSON BROS.

Investment Bankers

QUR business has many departments, including life insurance, fire insurance, liability insurance, surety bonds, etc., but probably the best known branch of the business is our Loan Department, which lends money on Improved Memphis City Real Estate at lower than the usual rate of interest. Our contracts are very liberal in the terms of repayment and are devoid of the usual fine print stipulations that make a man doubt whether he is living up to his agreement or not.

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FOR SALE!

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE

“Red Ring” Brand Portland Cement

In Car or Wagon Load Lots

—AND—

“Red Diamond” Black Lime

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River Sand and Gravel IN CAR LOTS

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Memphis, Tenn.

Why I Came to Memphis



DUKE C. BOWERS

I was looking for a growing city, where it was possible to get in on the “ground floor” and come up with the place.

In looking over the 1900 census report Memphis, Tenn., showed it had increased nearly 70 per cent.; I immediately sold out my prosperous little business in a small town, packed my furniture and moved to Memphis without further ado, and if you want proof that I made no mistake, then write any one in this city and see the answer you’ll get.

Now, to the object of this card: If you yourself, or if you know any one who can excel the majority at any trade or occupation, then get on the train and come to Memphis quick—before some one gets the start on you—for I’ll tell you honestly, candidly and fearlessly that if you’ve got the right kind of stuff in you Memphis is the place to develop it, and you almost owe it to posterity to come to Memphis where you can build up a name, then your descendants can look back upon YOU and MEMPHIS as the foundation of their greatness.

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS.

Hotel Gayoso

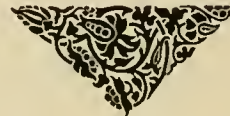
Memphis



☐ A modern fire proof hotel with 350 rooms, 200 bath rooms. European plan, rates \$1.50 per day and upward. Write us for information desired.

Peabody Hotel

Memphis



☐ This hotel thoroughly remodeled and refurnished, with fire proof annex of 200 rooms, all of which are baths, opened to the public March 1st, 1908. European plan; rates \$1.50 per day and upward. Write us for any information desired.

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MEMPHIS THROUGH

OVERTON & OVERTON

The confidence of the Memphis public in this firm, is so well established, that it enjoys a very large business both in the sale and rental of property. Their list of properties for sale is varied, and comprises a large number of splendid investments, including mercantile and manufacturing sites, homes, subdivisions, farms, suburban acreage and city lots. They have many desirable homes, and can supply the wants of all classes whether they be of modest means or wealthy. If interested in Memphis real estate, consultation with this firm will yield you good results. Correspondence solicited.

OVERTON & OVERTON

128 Court Ave., MEMPHIS

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Capital \$500,000 Surplus \$500,000

NO. 336

The First National Bank

Of MEMPHIS, TENN.

United States Depository

The Oldest Bank in the City

ESTABLISHED IN 1864

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Memphis

Consolidated Gas & Electric

Company

12 and 16 South Second Street

MEMPHIS, TENN.

SOUTH MEMPHIS

**WAS A COTTON FIELD IN 1902
HAS 31 INDUSTRIES IN 1908**

The Property of the South Memphis Land Co. Consists of Over 4,000 Acres

THIS LAND IS TRAVERSED BY

The Main Line of the Illinois Central Railroad
The Main Line of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad
The Illinois Central Railroad Belt Line
The Union Railroad Belt Line
The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Belt Line

**Three Electric Street Car Lines Connect this land with the City of Memphis
Five-cent car fare with transfers all over Memphis**

Has City Artesian Water Supply
Has Electric Light Plant
Streets Are Lighted By Arc Lights
Has Two Churches and a Day and Night Public School
Has Well Stocked Stores
Has a Well Appointed Hotel

The Land Company's property begins at the corporal limits of Memphis, extends South to the Gravity Yards of the Illinois Central Railroad and West to the Mississippi River.

Sites for Factories or Warehouses can be obtained on reasonable terms.

Several Thousand People Live in this Suburb of Memphis.

Beautiful Building Lots for Homes.

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14th Floor Tennessee Trust Building

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WESTERN OFFICE
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AMONG THE MOST NOTABLE WORK DONE BY MR. PEIRCE AND THIS COMPANY ARE :

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Chicago, Ill.
Washington, D. C.
Buffalo, New York
Brooklyn, New York
Indianapolis, Indiana
Milwaukee, Wis., Granite Work
Cleveland, Ohio, Superstructure

Custom House, New York City
Completion of State Capitol, Albany, New York
Granite Dry Dock at Portsmouth, N. H.
New Hall of Records Building, New York City, costing
some five million dollars
Hudson County Court House, N. J., Granite Work
Interior Marble for Cook County Court House, Chicago,
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Broadway Coal and Ice Company

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

LEWIS CREEK COAL

FOR STEAM AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES

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Mines in Kentucky
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The Union Land and Improvement Company's FACTORY SITE SUBDIVISION ON THE BELT LINE

THIS PROPERTY comprises 653 acres of the most beautiful industrial property which can be had in the vicinity of Memphis. The Union Belt Line passes lengthwise through the center of the property, the L. & N. Railroad crosses it and the new I. C. Belt Line is only a few hundred feet distant. The property is so near level that no expense whatever is needed to develop any site in it. Establishments that are looking for a location with the maximum of advantages will find this property absolutely ideal. It is reached directly by the new eastward extension of the Main Street car line and is the nearest to the center of the city of any large property now open to industrial development.

Union Land and Improvement Co.

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72 MADISON AVE.

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ESTABLISHED 1857

INCORPORATED 1908

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**The Largest and Oldest Wholesale Dry Goods House
South of the Ohio River**

Nearly Six Acres of Floor Space Devoted Exclusively to Wholesale Business

We have always on hand in goods suitable to the trade of the South and Southwest the largest and best assorted stock to be found in the United States. Our prices are guaranteed to be as low as can be had anywhere. All open orders receive prompt and careful attention and are billed at same prices as if you were present to make the purchase. In competing with St. Louis, Chicago and New York we offer you larger and better assorted stocks at the same prices and can save you largely in freights and in time.

Dry Goods Merchants:—Send for a copy of our monthly house journal "*Co-Operative Salesmanship.*" You'll find it interesting.

A Cordial Invitation is Extended to Merchants While in the Market to Visit Our House and Inspect Our Splendid Stocks

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China, Glassware and House Furnishing Goods

Why Not Buy the Best?

We are exclusive handlers of the famous ALASKA REFRIGERATORS and ICE BOXES and WHITE MOUNTAIN ICE CREAM FREEZERS. We also have the best of American, French and German Chinas.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

The Memphis Queensware Company

62 South Main Street

Bank of Commerce & Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000.00

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, FEB. 14, 1908

ASSETS.

Time loans	\$4,398,745 09
Demand loans	299,813 47
Overchecks	124,560 88
Bonds and stocks	495,172 74
Office building	596,171 47
Luchmann Hotel building.....	158,462 99
Cash and sight exchange.....	2,573,523 74
	\$8,646,450 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$1,500,000 00
Surplus	500,000 00
Undivided Profits	29,225 61
Fund for taxes.....	44,371 50
Title Guaranty contingency fund.....	31,276 49
General contingency fund.....	65,810 07
Net earnings from January 1, 1908, less expenses paid.....	54,201 78
Deposits	6,421,564 93
	\$8,646,450 38

OFFICERS.

J. T. FARGASON, President.	E. L. RICE, Cashier.
JNO. H. WATKINS, Vice-President.	L. S. GWYN, Assistant Cashier.
FRED'K. FOWLER, Vice-President.	S. J. SHEPHERD, Trust Officer.
JAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.	G. A. BONE, Auditor.

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A. D. Gwynne.	Frederick Fowler.
R. B. Snowden.	T. B. Turley.
G. W. Maerae.	R. A. Speed.
O. H. P. Piper.	P. P. Van Vleet.
H. C. Nall.	O. C. Armstrong.
J. T. Harahan.	W. B. Mallory.
W. E. Love.	J. T. Fargason, Jr.
E. Lowenstein.	Jno. H. Watkins.
R. Brinkley Snowden.	T. H. Tutwiler.

To those who are already customers we extend our appreciative thanks and ask their continued patronage and support, and at the same time invite all others to avail themselves of the facilities, safety and protection afforded by our institution, placing our best services at their disposal. We are thoroughly equipped for the transaction of all business pertaining to a modern trust company, and solicit your business, whether large or small, and the same care and attention is paid to all. The business of the company is divided into eight departments, viz:

Banking, or Financial Department.	Title Guaranty Department.
Savings Department.	Safe Deposit Department.
Stock and Bond Department.	Real Estate Department.
Trust Department.	Insurance Department.

Galloway Coal Co.

Miners and Distributers of

The Famous



**Galloway
Coal**



THIS company offers a coal service that is unsurpassed. From its own numerous mines it has a supply approaching a million tons per annum, thus assuring an adequate supply for its Memphis yards at all times. In order to render assurance doubly sure it stocks its numerous Memphis yards in summer with tens of thousands of tons for reserve supply. Its yards, located on the tracks at every strategic point in the city, enable it to make prompt deliveries by giving all its teams a short haul and thus increasing the number of loads hauled per team per day. Galloway Coal is so well known for quality that it establishes the coal quality in Memphis.

Yards in Every Part of the City Insuring

Prompt Delivery

ANDERSON-TULLY CO.



MEMPHIS. - TENNESSEE

**HARD-
WOOD
LUMBER**

**BOX SHOOKS, ——— ROTARY CUT VENEER, ——— EGG CASES
Gum, Siding, Ceiling and Flooring**

Johnson & Fleming

Engineers and Contractors



DEEP WELLS A SPECIALTY.

Tenn. Trust Bldg.

Office Phone 1564.

Shop Cumb. Phone 2635.

Shop Memphis Phone 438

A **M** **E** **R** **I** **C** **A** **N** **B** **A** **G** **C** **O** **M** **P** **A** **N** **Y**

MANUFACTURE

COTTON AND BURLAP BAGS



CAPACITY AND MODERN EQUIPMENT INSURE PROMPT SERVICE AND HIGHEST QUALITY

A **M** **E** **R** **I** **C** **A** **N** **B** **A** **G** **C** **O** **M** **P** **A** **N** **Y**

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Drink a Bottle

OF

Coca-Cola

Sold at All Bars, Stands and Cafes

BOTH PHONES 2604

Union and Planters Bank and Trust Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,650,000.00

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F. F. HILL,
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J. D. McDOWELL,
Cashier.

GILMER WINSTON,
Asst. Cashier.

SAM HOLLOWAY,
Atty. and Trust
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MEMPHIS, TENN.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

All Kinds of Regular Banking Business Solicited.

Savings Department—Open every day during regular banking hours. Saturdays, 6 to 8 p.m. Interest at 3 per cent, per annum paid and compounded January and July. \$1.00 starts an account.

Safe Deposit Vaults Department—Splendidly constructed chrome steel vaults containing many size boxes for valuable documents of every kind. Rental \$5.00 and upward per year.

INSURANCE AND BOND DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurance—Policies issued on all safe risks at regular Memphis Underwriters' rates, same as used by every local company and agency doing business in Memphis.

Surety Bonds—Make all kinds of bonds for contractors, public officials and others.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

Houses and Other Property Sold, Rented, Insured, Taxes Paid and Attended to in Every Way for Very Reasonable Fees.

Trust and Title Guarantee Department—Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian and Receiver. Funds of estates and other trust funds carefully invested, guarded and settlements made legally and regularly.

Titles to Real Estate—Examined with scrupulous care and guaranteed for reasonable fees.

Bond and Stock Department—Bonds, Stocks and other securities bought for and sold to investors.

Memphis Commercial Appeal for Ten Years One of Newspaperdom's "Winning Dailies"

BY JAMES McCUTCHEON—COPYRIGHTED, 1908

While newspaper and business conditions have made and unmade "Winning Dailies," the Memphis Commercial Appeal has steadily held the place of "Winning Daily" of its section of Tennessee in Newspaperdom's annual "Winning Dailies" number for ten successive years. The editor of Newspaperdom, in describing what a "Winning Daily" is, says: "'Winning Dailies' means those newspapers which are comprehensive in character and have made unusual successes; which have been absolutely on the level with the public and advertisers; which believe advertisers are entitled to know all about the circulation they buy; which are particularly strong in family circles—the source from which results really come; which possess 'quality' circulation; which are admittedly the best and strongest dailies of their respective cities or states; which print the most advertising; which stand solidly for that which is unquestionably to the best interest of the public, regardless of party policies; which represent all that is clean and desirable in journalism, and which neither believe in nor practice 'yellowism.'"

It is unnecessary to say to experienced advertisers that an exclusive, loyal clientage of people of standing and character forms the most profitable class to reach. That the Commercial Appeal does reach this class is demonstrated in the hundreds of letters sent to Newspaperdom from time to time by local and other advertisers, all expressing in unstinted praise the value always returned by the Commercial Appeal. And when it is understood that the money-earning, money-spending people cannot be reached as a whole except through the Commercial Appeal—cannot be reached even though all other Memphis papers are used—then the discriminating advertisers know what to do. Subscribers to a newspaper of character are people of character, and they are the ones most desirable to reach.—From Newspaperdom of Feb., 1908.

Statement of Circulation for March, 1908

Average Daily, March, 1908	43,338
Average Sunday, March, 1908.....	63,762
Average Daily, March, 1907	42,443
Average Sunday, March, 1907.....	62,810

Advertising shows a total gain in local, general and classified, of 414 inches.

Advertising also shows an excess over the evening paper of 20,052 inches, or 280,728 agate lines.

95 per cent. of the newspaper readers in Memphis read the Commercial Appeal.

97 per cent. of its city circulation is delivered into the homes.

Every Day The Commercial Appeal delivers into Memphis homes **40 per cent.** more papers paid for than any other Memphis newspaper.

Every Sunday The Commercial Appeal circulates more than twice as many papers as any other Memphis paper prints.



F. SCHAS, President
DR. A. G. SINCLAIR, Vice-Pres.

M. WITTENBERG, 2nd Vice-Pres.
F. J. BAUM, Cashier

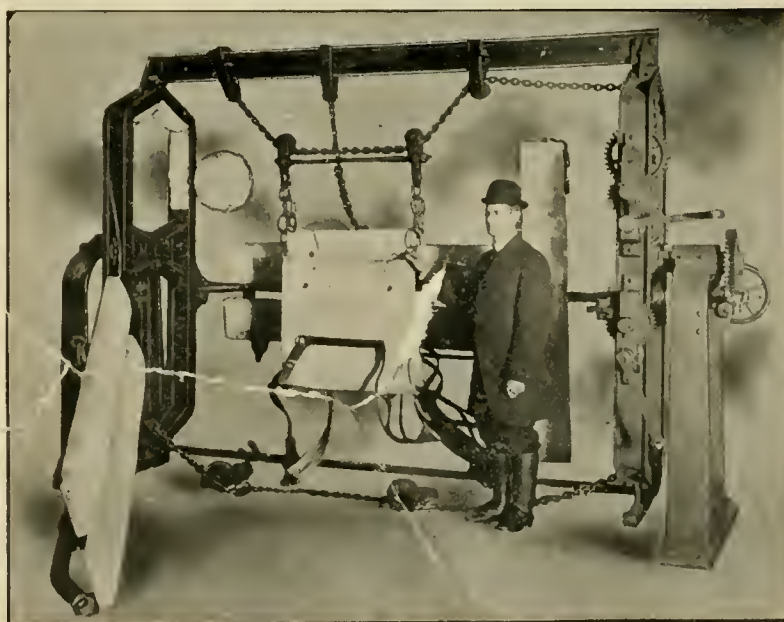


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3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits
of individuals and firms subject to check.
Special Rates on Time Deposits.

BANKING HOUSE 72 MADISON AVENUE
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NEW VETERINARY HOSPITAL AND KENNEL



HORSE OPERATING TABLE READY FOR USE

For the Accommodation of the Public Having
Animals to Be Cared for in a Professional
Manner. Here You Will Find Excellent Quarters
for the Treatment and Boarding of Animals;
Comfortable Kennels, Roomy Stalls, Fine Ventila-
tion and Light.

Harvard Veterinary Hospital and Kennel

Hospital Charges: Board, Care, Treatment,
Medicine at Cost.

For Horses and Mules, per day \$1.00
For Cattle, per day75
Dogs and Small Animals, per day50
Examination and Prescription at Office \$1.00 to 2.00
Examination and Certificate for Soundness. 5.00

An additional fee will be charged for surgical operation,
depending in amount upon the nature and extent
of the operations, which in every case will be made at
the risk of the owner.

KENNEL CHARGES

Small and medium sized Dogs boarded by
the month \$6.00
No charge to be less than 1.00
Cats and Toy Dogs, per day25

Special rates according to the circumstances. Owner
assumes all risk in cases of Operation, Accident, Es-
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used in the handling of Patients

DOGS FOR SALE. ANY BREED FURNISHED ON
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